

# Assignment 14

M Pavan Manesh - EE20MTECH14017

Download the latex-tikz codes from

<https://github.com/pavanmanesh/EE5609/tree/master/Assignment14>

## 1 PROBLEM

Let  $\mathbf{T}$  be the linear operator on a  $n$ -dimensional vector space  $\mathbf{V}$  and suppose that  $\mathbf{T}$  has  $n$  distinct characteristic values. Prove that  $\mathbf{T}$  is diagonalizable.

## 2 RESULTS USED

Diagonalizable	A linear operator $\mathbf{T}$ on a finite-dimensional vector space $\mathbf{V}$ is diagonalizable if and only if there exists a basis of $\mathbf{V}$ , consisting of eigen vectors of $\mathbf{T}$
Theorem	<p>If <math>\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_k</math> are eigenvectors of a linear operator <math>\mathbf{T}</math> with distinct eigen values <math>\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_k</math>, then <math>\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_k</math> are linearly independent.</p> <p>Let <math>a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k</math> be the scalars such that</p> $a_1 \mathbf{v}_1 + a_2 \mathbf{v}_2 + \dots + a_k \mathbf{v}_k = 0 \quad \dots (1)$ <p>Applying <math>\mathbf{T}</math> on both sides, we get</p> $\mathbf{T}(a_1 \mathbf{v}_1 + a_2 \mathbf{v}_2 + \dots + a_k \mathbf{v}_k) = 0$ $\implies a_1 \mathbf{T}(\mathbf{v}_1) + a_2 \mathbf{T}(\mathbf{v}_2) + \dots + a_k \mathbf{T}(\mathbf{v}_k) = 0$ <p>As <math>\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_k</math> are eigen vectors <math>\implies \mathbf{T}(\mathbf{v}_i) = \lambda_i \mathbf{v}_i</math> for <math>i=1, \dots, k</math></p> $\implies a_1 \lambda_1 \mathbf{v}_1 + a_2 \lambda_2 \mathbf{v}_2 + \dots + a_k \lambda_k \mathbf{v}_k = 0 \quad \dots (2)$ <p>Multiplying (1) by <math>\lambda_k</math>, we get</p> $a_1 \lambda_k \mathbf{v}_1 + a_2 \lambda_k \mathbf{v}_2 + \dots + a_k \lambda_k \mathbf{v}_k = 0 \quad \dots (3)$ <p>Subtracting (2) and (3), we get</p> $a_1 (\lambda_1 - \lambda_k) \mathbf{v}_1 + a_2 (\lambda_2 - \lambda_k) \mathbf{v}_2 + \dots + a_k (\lambda_{k-1} - \lambda_k) \mathbf{v}_{k-1} = 0$ <p>As <math>\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_k</math> are distinct</p> $\implies \lambda_i - \lambda_k \neq 0 \text{ for } i=1, 2, \dots, k-1$ <p>So, We can say that</p> $a_1 = a_2 = \dots = a_{k-1} = 0$ <p>Substituting this in (1), we get <math>a_k = 0</math></p> <p>As <math>a_1 = a_2 = \dots = a_k = 0</math>, We can say that <math>\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_k</math> are linearly independent</p>

## 3 SOLUTION

Given	$\mathbf{T}$ has an $n$ distinct characteristic values and $\dim(\mathbf{V}) = n$
$\mathbf{T}$ is diagonalizable	<p>Let <math>\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n</math> be distinct eigen values of <math>\mathbf{T}</math> and let <math>\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_n</math> be the eigen vectors of <math>\mathbf{T}</math>. From above results we can state that <math>\{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_n\}</math> is linearly independent. And also given that <math>\dim(\mathbf{V}) = n</math>. So, this set forms a basis of <math>\mathbf{V}</math>. <math>\{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_n\}</math> is a basis for <math>\mathbf{V}</math> consisting of eigen vectors of <math>\mathbf{T}</math>. So, <math>\mathbf{T}</math> is diagonalizable.</p>